

PEACE FORUM IN FINLAND

Helsinki. The northern countries too must make a sizeable contribution to the peace drive, disarmament and disarmament. This is a cause of utmost importance for the entire world and would set an example for others to follow suit, states a resolution made during the congress of the Finnish Peace Advocates organization attended by some 500 delegates and delegations from many foreign countries, including the USSR,

and the World Peace Council. The central task of the peace advocates is to propel the northern countries towards the implementation of the U. K. Kekkonen's proposals to declare the North a nuclear-free zone. The Soviet Union's support for this goal and its readiness as a guarantor of a nuclear-free zone there, makes the idea more feasible, the document points out.

PORTUGAL AS SEEN BY U.S. AND NATO STRATEGISTS

Lisbon. Portuguese territory may turn into a bridge between Europe and the Middle East within the framework of NATO and President Reagan's new political strategy, according to an article in the latest issue of the Lisbon "Express" weekly. Touching upon the results of the recent visit to Portugal by US Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the weekly reports that, according to available data, the USA intends to use the Lajes air base on Terceira Island in the Azores as a transshipment point for US rapid deployment force in the event

of a military conflict in the Middle East. At the same time the air base at Beja in the south of the country, which is now used for the training of military pilots from the FRG, also arouses the Pentagon's growing lust for bases, the weekly emphasizes. The USA has its eyes on the latter base as well, which is regarded by the Pentagon as the best US potential strongpoint on the Iberian Peninsula and as one of the best placed bases in Europe in the event of military operations on the European continent.

IRAN'S POSITION

Ankara. Iran wholeheartedly supports the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their rights. It is also ready to side with the freedom-loving Arab nations should Israel unleash armed conflict in the Middle East, said Iranian Foreign Minister A. Velayati in an interview with the Tehran-based "Cumhuriyet" newspaper. We refuse to have any relations with America, a country

which is carrying out a policy of aggression and provocation against Iran, Velayati stressed. As for our neighbour the Soviet Union, the Iranian foreign minister said, we have now established good-neighbourly relations with the latter country based on the principle of reciprocal and equal economic and political cooperation.

VIEWPOINT

THE LAW OF THE SEA AND AMERICAN MONOPOLIES

The 11th session of the Conference on the Law of the Sea, which is to open in early March this year, is to put the finishing touches to a convention regulating nations' activities in the World Ocean and to submit it to over 150 states for signature. The 3rd UN Conference on the Law of the Sea was held in 1973 and was attended by over 150 nations. The vast number of problems confronting the Conference and the deep contradictions in this sphere dividing groups of states and individual nations hindered its work. Still the Conference moved slowly onwards towards its ultimate goal.

By 1980, a formal draft convention approved by a clear majority of nations, the USA included, had been placed before the 9th session of the Conference. To all intents and purposes only two outstanding issues remained: the status and functions of a preparatory commission to set up an International Seabed Authority and participation in the convention and in the above-mentioned Authority by intergovernmental

organizations, for instance, the EEC. During the debate the American delegation tabled a motion on yet another issue: the protection of advance investment in preparations for extracting resources from the seabed.

It was decided that the next 10th session would consider outstanding problems in 1981 and give official status to the draft. The signing of the convention was to have taken place in Caracas, Venezuela, in the summer of that year.

But at the March 1981 10th session in New York the American delegation announced that the new US administration considered the draft unacceptable and was starting a "review" of the American position on the Conference in general.

What was it in the draft that aroused such a negative reaction from the Reagan administration?

Statements by American representatives indicate that the United States is resentful of a clause which gives the International Seabed Authority's effective control over the activities of convention participants

in prospecting for and the development of the resources of the World Ocean floor. The US administration was also against the creation of an International Enterprise to extract, process and sell seabed resources. The clause on this enterprise is central to a compromise on an international regime governing the resources of the World Ocean. It advances the interests of the developing countries, enabling them to act as a group in the development of such resources. This is the gist of the so-called "parallel exploitation system" under which the development of these resources can be undertaken both by individual nations and the International Seabed Authority via its "Enterprise".

The technological expertise and the massive costs of setting up this new industry are only possessed at present by the industrialized nations. Only they have what it takes to develop super-sophisticated technologies for seabed mining of depths of 5,000 to 6,000 metres. Free access to seabed resources

would bring exclusive benefit to the latter states. This is why the developing countries have been pressing for the creation of the International Enterprise as an element of an international regime which would guarantee their right as well as their potential (technical, financial, etc.) for developing seabed resources.

Apart from this, the US administration dislikes the decision-making procedure worked out for the Seabed Authority. It is indeed unique, denying to any one group of countries the possibility of dictating their will to other nations on any matter whatsoever. The Reagan administration, having selected dictatorial and ultimatum as the chief American line on all international problems, is demanding exclusive rights in the Seabed Authority, too.

The USA, therefore, issued an ultimatum: either the Conference goes along with American demands and alters the draft on the international regime or the USA votes against the whole convention. In other words, what is good for American monopolies has to be good for the whole of mankind. Such an approach to the solution of World Ocean problems was rebuffed by President Reagan on January 29, 1982.

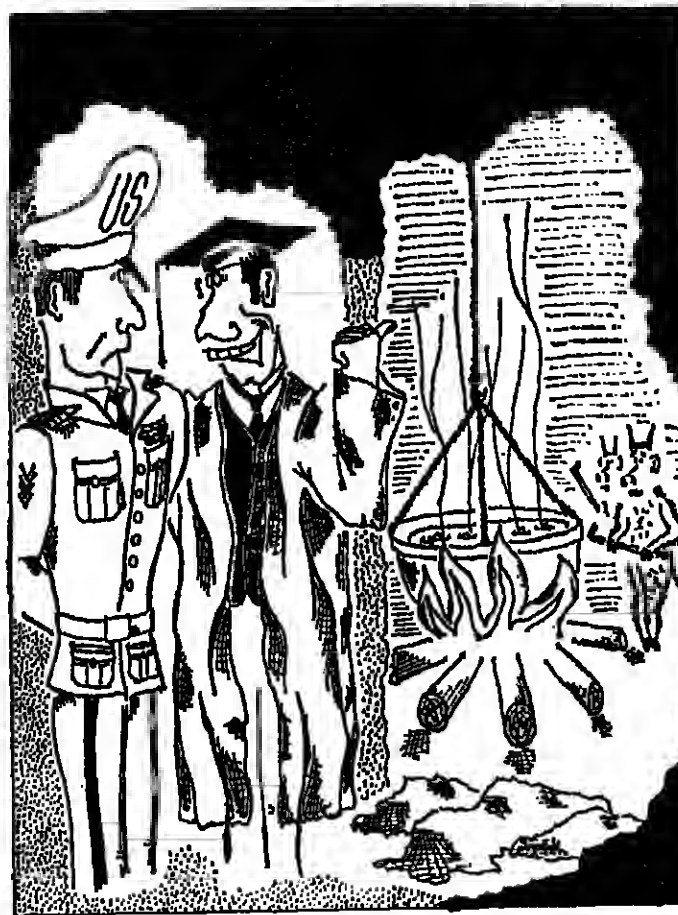
The goal of American imperialism is to grab the enormous seabed resources for the American monopolies at whatever cost. At this point it comes not amiss to remember that in 1970 the UN General Assembly proclaimed the resources of the International Seabed Area to be "the common heritage of mankind".

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"The task of the Soviet Union and of other East European countries, the task of the states of Western Europe and the USA is to ensure that no wars erupt in Europe. Talks and agreements are needed to guard against the endless arms race, against the ceaseless chain of threats and counterthreats, that endangers to get out of control."

Helmuth Schmidt, FRG Federal Chancellor

Pyotr SELIVANOV



I can assure you, sir, this is the surest shelter against a nuclear attack.

Drawing by Dmitry Varentsov

PUWP CC and Seym meet in session

WARSAW. The Politbureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee announced that the 7th Central Committee plenary meeting will be held on February 24-25 this year. Assessment of the Polish economy scheduled for February 26-27 will discuss several bills relating to the introduction of economic reforms, PAP reports.

Appeal by Muammar Gaddafi

(Continued from page 1)

Gaddafi also called for the mobilization of the progressive nations in their drive to resist possible aggression against Libya, Nicaragua, Cuba, Angola, Syria, Lebanon and other independent peoples threatened by imperialism, racism and reaction.

GREENLAND VOTES ON EEC

Copenhagen. The people of Greenland are to vote in a referendum on EEC membership. The decision to this effect was taken at the conference of the ruling Social Democratic Party Summit in October 1981 and in March 1981, this decision was endorsed by Greenland's parliament.

The world's largest island, with its 50 thousand population, became part of the Common Market following a referendum in Denmark in 1972, in which more than 70 per cent of the population voted against EEC membership. However, Greenland did join the Community as part of Denmark, since at the time the island was not considered self-sufficient which it is enjoying at present.

FACTS and EVENTS

○ Lieutenant General W. Mulling, head of the US Southern Command, told members of the House of Representatives in the Capitol of El Salvador, that the Pentagon was ready to send pilots to the jungle's aid. They would fly American helicopters now being widely used in El Salvador.

○ The American and British intelligence services had advanced knowledge of the attempted coup d'etat in the Seychelles. F. A. René, President of the Republic of the Seychelles, told a press conference in Strasbourg. He said that he was investigating at present. In progress would throw light on the part played by Western intelligence services in the November invasion of the island carried out by South African mercenaries.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE KILLED IN GUATEMALA

The presidential candidate of the opposition United Front Party, Francisco Rodríguez Serrano, was killed by unidentified assailants in the centre of the Guatemalan capital, Guatemala City, on January 29. Eyewitnesses reported that he was gunned down while going by two persons driving a motorcycle. The party leadership issued a statement saying the opposition could not attend the elections as the country was under a state of terror and repression and security guarantees were not

FACTS and EVENTS

○ The USA intends to reduce by 30 to 45 per cent its contribution to the International Finance organizations extending loans to developing countries, says a report prepared by the Treasury Department, Department of State and other institutions. The same file reveals regional organizations specifically the Inter-American Development Bank.

○ China is undertaking large-scale military preparations in Tibet. Apart from the construction of airfields and radar installations, China is building a rocket base in the area of Lhasa, which might cover many towns in India and South-East Asia, reports the "National Herald", a newspaper closely reflecting the views of the Indian government.

○ The Egyptian foreign minister said that President Hosni Mubarak is planning to pay his first visit to Israel next month.

PEOPLE

Buffalo B. Wilda, a British stuntman, has difficulty in finding a female assistant for his stunt. The intended helper is to stand against a wooden wall, while the stuntman is thrown against the wall. His slightest mistake would be tragic. Despite numerous advertisements in the papers there are no replies even though a handsome remuneration is offered.

○ The general procurator's office in Mexico has taken legal action against Sulaiman Chagnon, President of the World Professional Boxing Council, for the illegal possession of valuable archaeological items. Over 5,000 such items, many of them real masterpieces, were found in Chagnon's home, and some were bound for overseas destinations.

VAN DER BERG'S GANG CAUGHT

Madrid. An international gang who smuggled art objects has been caught by the Spanish police in Barcelona. The gang, led by a René Alphonsus Van der Berg, known to the police as "The Bogien", stole from various museums, cathedrals and churches in the space of two years. Artifacts estimated by antiquaries at 1,000 million pesetas, the Spanish "El País" reports.

THAT LUCRATIVE BUSINESS: ARSON

New York. Peter Limongello, an American pop singer who was quite famous until recently, was celebrating his 35th birthday amidst his family, when the police arrived on the scene. The birthday boy was served a warrant accusing him of multiple charges of swindling, conspiracy, monetary fraud and arson.

The fact is that after retiring from his career as a singer in 1970, Limongello decided to set up his own business and established a construction firm in Clearwater, Florida. However, the only thing that interested him was to get as much profit as he could with the least possible outlay. The results being that the houses built by the firm had serious defects endangering the lives of the tenants. Soon the inhabitants started filing complaints demanding the removal of these faults, but this only meant reduced profits for Limongello. His solution then was to burn down the low quality houses.

According to the investigation



USA. The police in the town of Livermore, Calif., dispersed a massive anti-war demonstration outside the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory that developed a new type of nuclear weapon. 150 arrests were made.

Photo AP-TASS

UNDER THE CODE NAME TRIDENT

Classified documents, including the entire correspondence between the former US ambassador to Iran, the State Department and the CIA, which was also made available to the American Embassy in Athens, are now displayed at an exhibition in London, mounted by Iranian representatives on the occasion of the third anniversary of the shah's ouster. Included in the display are dozens of like American passports supplied to CIA agents, both Americans and foreign subjects, including Greeks. These materials were captured by Iranian students of the American Embassy in Teheran.

The documents shatter the close collaboration of CIA agents in Athens with Turkish special services and the Israeli Mossad intelligence service. This "Triangle", which also included the shah's SAVAK, was code-named Trident.

Science and technology

DOLPHINS WATCHED FROM SPACE

Scientists from Tokyo, University, Japan, have designed a programme to study the life of dolphins from satellites. The programme envisages the catching of dolphins, attaching radio transmitters to them, and then releasing them. Signals from the transmitters will be received by a satellite. The aim of this research project is to determine the routes of dolphin migration. Preliminary experiments are planned to take place this autumn and the programme will start in earnest on February 1983.

FUTURE DANGER FOR MARITIME AREAS

Scientists' suggestion concerning the so-called bathos effect (the accumulation of the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere) causing a rise in the Earth's atmosphere temperature, found yet another proof.

According to "Science" magazine, due to the thawing of the ice in the planet's polar ice caps, the level of the World Ocean is now rising 10 times as

fast as 50 years ago. American scientists calculated that if we continue burning such vast quantities of coal and oil products, then the ocean level will rise by almost five and a half metres in the next 50 to 200 years. As a result the sea will flood many maritime areas throughout the continents. This ecological problem which humanity is going to face in the immediate future can only be solved under the conditions of peaceful coexistence between all states.

MINI MASTERPIECE

The latest aviation exhibition in Paris featured a two-engine plane called "Vector 800" which weighs only 200 kg. It can be carried on the roof of a car, preferably along wide roads, as its wing span is nearly ten metres. The plane can cover 80 kilometres an hour burning up only six litres of fuel, no more than a mini.

WILL ZAMBIA SUCCEED IN SAVING HER EMERALDS?

Lusaka. As a result of enormous smuggling Zambia's future source of income, the emeralds, is under threat. Along with South Africa, Zaire and some Latin American countries, Zambia is rich in emeralds.

The Zambian government has worked out a programme designed to put an end to the large-scale plundering of its national resources. It has been announced here that a few days ago 541 foreigners were arrested on suspicion of smuggling gems out of the country, and that another 300 people were sent to prison on suspicion of smuggling. The programme is to be put in charge of the corporation for the development of mineral resources, set up in 1980. This government agency, which is rapidly expanding its operations, will have a monopoly over the extraction and sales of all Zambian mineral resources, including emeralds.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

'ZERO OPTION': TWO VERSIONS

According to the Soviet NEW TIMES weekly, the Moscow and Vorzhinginsk proposals for a "zero option" are, alas, not identical. The "Brezhnev plan" made public for the first time during the Soviet Premier's Bonn visit in November last year envisages reducing Europe of nuclear weapons both medium-range and tactical. Thus a nuclear-free Europe was envisaged, both in the West and in the East. The weekly points out that should the West not yet be ready for such a radical solution, the Soviet Union will agree to a major step-by-step reduction by both sides of medium-range nuclear weapons of more than two-thirds, while maintaining parity in all stages of the reduction.

Seeking to facilitate an understanding in Geneva, it is pointed out in the article, the USSR proposed that a joint document on the basic parameters of the future agreement be worked out as an urgent priority.

MILITARY BUILD-UP IN WESTERN EUROPE CONTINUES?

This is the question posed by Vladimir Alkhmalov in his commentary in PRAVDA on the talks in progress between the USA and the FRG on making available to the Bundeswehr American missiles of a new type capable of carrying nuclear charges. The point of issue is an agreement according to which the West German army is to be supplied with 60 Pershing-1b missiles. At present the Bundeswehr possesses Pershing-1b missiles with a flying range of 750 km. The nuclear warheads in these missiles are under US control. The new Pershing-1b missiles are known to have a higher accuracy, with a flying range almost reaching that of medium-range missiles, i.e., at 1,000 km and more.

How that it has been feared that an agreement is in the offing, there is, naturally, apprehension that the new American missiles for the West German army are not just a modification, but represent a transition to a qualitatively new stage in the Bundeswehr's missile equipment.

PEACE IS A VITAL PRIORITY

Today we live under an increasing threat to peace on earth, said Jose Tamaritinho, Chairman of the Portuguese Democratic Movement, in an interview with the SOVIETSKAYA ROS-SIA newspaper. The aggravation in international tension is a cause of great concern and it can only be overcome by following a policy of peaceful coexistence.

The utmost efforts should be exerted to put the Helsinki Final Act into operation, the Chairman of the Portuguese Democratic Movement stated. The Helsinki meeting between the states which are party to the Helsinki Conference must become a significant landmark in the road towards international peace.

We stand for the independence of peoples and support all movements for liberation from the colonial yoke. We associate ourselves with those nations fighting against racial domination. Millions of people in the world still live in conditions of poverty and illiteracy. The money now being spent on armaments should go instead to assist developing countries.

OUTER SPACE SHOULD REMAIN PEACEFUL

The most important task facing the international community is to prevent outer space being turned into a source of military danger. The proposal put forward by the Soviet Union of the United Nations towards the banning of all arms from outer space pursues precisely this noble aim, according to a recent article published in the Soviet Journal WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The article emphasizes that American ruling circles are bent on turning space into another sphere of the arms race. Seeking military superiority over the USSR, Washington, in recent years, and particularly after the Reagan administration came into power, has been paying increasing attention to the development and manufacture of fundamentally new types and systems of weapons and to exploring new areas for their potential use. The interest shown by American strategists in the potential for expanding the military uses of outer space has increased by leaps and bounds. They hope that a technological breakthrough this time in the military use of space will place the United States ahead of the Soviet Union and ensure US military supremacy, putting the America in a superior position both in outer space and on earth.

The USA, it appears, is not above proclaiming vast regions of the earth and also part of outer space as lying within the sphere of its vital interests and assuming the role of self-styled "space gendarme", the journal emphasized.

OF INTEREST

WHO'S NEXT?

A world record of sorts has been set up by Pierre Giffa, a barber from the American town of Huntington Beach. For 350 hours, excluding the rest periods allowed by contract rules, he cut the hair and shaved the heads of countless victims. He only paused in his activities when there was no answer to his questions "Who's next?" American swimmers are now joking that this 20th-century Pharoah may be invited to join the national swimming team which

has many swimmers favouring zero hours as they believe this helps them swim faster.



The chimes of the clock on the Church of St. Maria in Wismar (DDR) are again to be heard in the town. The clock which stopped working in 1945 has been restored by specialists from Leipzig.

Photo by AP-TASS

Japan co 136

SCHOOL FOR TRADE UNIONISTS



A lecture in progress.



School students Vladimir Dambayev and Anatoly Teov in the assembly shop of the AZLK car works.

For more than sixty years now, students have been attending classes at the N. M. Shvabnik Trade Union Movement High School, run by Soviet trade unions in Moscow. The school, a major educational, scientific and methodological trade union centre, has 12,000 students. Apart from providing higher education in economics and book-keeping and training trade union personnel for seminars and tourist organizations, it equips its students with an extensive knowledge of many aspects of trade union work. The following are among the subjects included in the curriculum: the history of the international working class and trade union movement, the organization of trade unions, trade union activity on the shop floor, etc.

In order to qualify for admission to the school, a student has to have a complete secondary education and at least two years' experience of work in trade union organizations. Students at the school therefore are of all ages and professions. They have to be sponsored by the trade union organizations for which they worked full-time or as activists. Many of the students here combine work and study either at part-time departments or at the retraining institute.

As knowledge is best reinforced by practical work, the school keeps in close touch with many industrial enterprises in Moscow.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST BATCH OF GRANULATED SUPERPHOSPHATE ENRICHED BY PHOSPHORUS, VANADIUM AND MANGANESE HAS BEEN PUT OUT AT THE SUMGAIIT SUPERPHOSPHATE FACTORY IN AZERBAIJAN. Tests have shown that such composite fertilizers raise cotton harvest considerably—by 130 to 200 kilograms per hectare.

● THE SHIKAKH PRESERVE IN THE ZANGEZUR AREA OF ARMENIA HAS BEEN STOCKED WITH RARE "RED DATA BOOK" ANIMALS, INCLUDING WILD CATS, which were brought here from other public conservation areas. The Armenian fauna has recently been considerably enriched, mainly with animals placed under state protection. Such species include mouflons, Caucasian grouse, mountain turkey, and flamingo. Many new species arrived at the local forests from throughout the Russian Federation, the Baltic republics, and the Far East.

● SUBTROPICAL CITRUS GROWING HAS BEEN SET UP IN THE PAMIRS. The high-mountain state farm named after Julius Fudek has prepared a plan to be used for a commercial lemon plantation. This is the first of its kind in the Gorno-Badkshan Autonomous Region. The planting stock has been supplied by the Pamir Biological Institute.

Lithuanian architects at work in Siberia

Several hundred citizens working at the Tyumen oil and gas fields in Western Siberia have moved into new apartments designed by Lithuanian architects and put up in the Kogolym settlement by builders from the same republic.

To date three apartment houses have gone up with 75 flats in each. They are assembled out of special panels made to withstand the severe weather conditions of the North. Another seven of these "Lithuanian" buildings will be erected there before the end of 1983.

eight million tonnes of coal, wool chips, containers and other cargoes a year, Vostochny will become the Soviet Union's biggest port.

Work will continue on the second stage of the ferry linking the Sakhalin Island with the mainland, and other ports will be modernized.

As for passenger traffic, it is planned to open new local lines to be serviced by modern liners. Work will start on a new passenger terminal in Nakhodka intended to handle passengers using the Nakhodka-Yokohama and Nakhodka-Yokohama-Lung Kong lines.

MORE ORIGINALITY IN MODERN ACTING

Critic Irina Vismetvskaya writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA expressing her views on the direction that plays by young playwrights should take. Many new names have emerged among the authors of Soviet plays. This presents evidence in itself that there is an irresistible desire to write plays, especially since increasing number of drama studios, seminars, laboratories and courses is being established, the critic states.

Generally speaking, plays written by young people often reveal well-polished professional skills, though they are lacking in novelty and revolutionary discoveries. They make wide use of techniques once suggested by the older generation of playwrights, namely Arbusov, Rozov, Volodin, and Vampilov. While such techniques may have once had their charm, today they are too well known to audiences to convey new times.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LIFE

In our daily activities and cares we tend sometimes to forget what people live for, what makes up the beauty of their souls, writes Yuri Bondarev in an article for SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. It is not that difficult to become corrupted and to destroy the human essence. Not even a well-provided life with its cars, TV sets, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and ironing boards will make us happy. If we chase the material at the expense of losing kindness, conscience, shame, dignity and decency.

In order to remain human and not merely a robot, which buys products and digests food, we must keep the main characteristics which make people human — love for one another, for one's children and parents, for nature, a serious attitude towards one's profession, and respect for the aged.

We should not be overly proud of our knowledge, many of us are not completely cultured human beings.

we don't all read books every night thereby increasing our knowledge and learning of the world. We have no right to be excessively proud of being diligent readers. Hours spent in front of the TV set steal time from our lives. A person who forsakes books, lives in darkness, even if they are considered coloured people. The book has always played an enlightening role in Russia.

The human being should have an individual attitude towards his work, continues the writer, undertake the necessary duties, perform social and family functions, and carry out the responsibilities of a citizen. The need for labour is the most creative, the most vital and the greatest human social desire. A human being without labour is like a useless weed, senselessly clinging to the tree of life.

FUEL AND ENERGY PROGRAMME FOR THIS COUNTRY

This country's energy programme, writes the magazine TEKHNIKA-MOLODOYI, envisages a priority development of the fuel and energy complex and of related engineering industries. The power industry will be improved in that coal, nuclear and hydroelectric stations will become the main energy producers.

Nuclear stations will be built of around 1 and 1.5 million kW thermal neutron units and a shift towards big-gas fast neutron units will soon be taking place. Heat supply for communal and industrial applications will also be based on nuclear plants.

Work will continue on designing new types of turbo-generators, based on superconductivity, and inexhaustible energy sources, such as the sun, the wind and the earth's heat will be increasingly exploited.

A major step in the creation of the Unified Power Grid for the entire USSR is the future construction of unique long-distance 1,150 kV lines AC and 1,500 kV lines DC.

Places to visit



Ivan Fedorov was the first Russian printer, and his work the "Apostole", 1564, published in Moscow, was the first dated book in Russia. "The Walchman", the basic text-book in Russia in the 18th and early 19th centuries, followed the year after. In 1573 Fedorov settled down in Lvov, Western Ukraine. In a cell of the Oaulry monastery he set up a printing shop, which issued in 1574 his Lvov "Apostole", the first printed book in the Ukraine, "for the pleasure of the Russian people" as Fedorov put it.

FIRST PRINTER'S MUSEUM IN LVOV

Fedorov died in 1583, and was buried in the monastery's cemetery.

The Ivan Fedorov memorial museum, a branch of the Lvov art gallery established at the monastery in 1977, contains a printing press, books and utensils from that time.



Young forests in Caucasian Mountains

Massive afforestation projects are under way on the slopes of the Main Caucasian Ridge, involving oak, beech, pine and other valuable species. The multipurpose forest plantations have been given much consideration, said Sh. Chalegaidze, the forestry minister for the Georgian republic. Our forest experts are annually planting saplings on 8,000-7,000 hectares. They have taken well of the mountain slopes offering protection against land erosion, mudslides, and providing the area for recreation and health facilities.

Science for young children

In a world made of geometric shapes, amusing adventures occur to the characters of a new television series on which shooting has begun in Novosibirsk. Fifteen short films under the common title "Geometry for Young Children" will explain the fundamentals of this branch of mathematics to children attending their first year at school.

Young spectators are introduced into the world of knowledge by their cheerful and curious peer, played by a schoolgirl, Natasha Kurchenko, who is helped in her task by the actors' and teachers.

The "Geometry for Young Children" team is led by L. Skokov. Earlier this year, created a series of TV films, "Physics for Young Children", which received high acclaim from teachers.

14th-CENTURY RUSSIAN MARKET-PLACE IN TARTU

A 14th-century Russian quarter has been discovered by archaeologists in the Estonian town of Tartu.

Last year the go-ahead was given to expand the Tartu Botanical Gardens, giving more space for the crowded palm trees and other tropical plants. The work first started in the greenhouse. Suddenly the excavator struck stones lying deep below the surface. It was soon proved that they were remnants of an ancient wall and the builders gave way to archaeologists.

The depth and shape of the walls suggested that it was dealing with the ruins of an old Russian church, said L. Jaanits, who heads the archaeology section at the Institute of History of the Estonian Academy of Sciences. For a long time we have been searching for this since a "Russian quarter" was mentioned several times in connection with the town's history's documents dealing with land property, but its exact location could not be found.

Now archaeologists are able to gain an idea of how the old quarter looked when it served as the Russian trading centre. However it is necessary to find another old Russian church, which is nearby but hidden deeply underground, before a definite picture can be drawn.

PARACHUTING INTO A CRATER



The five parachutists pictured made a daring jump into the Avecha lava volcano crater on the Kamchatka Peninsula, the Soviet's Far East. The crater itself is 200 metres deep, while the height of the Avecha is 2,741 m.

This presented a dangerous venture due to the rocky jagged of the crater, and the air currents, vortices and tornadoes created by jets of gas.

This jump was aimed at both scientific and sports goals. Firstly, the parachutists tested the possibility of dropping instruments and equipment to the crater's depth. Secondly, it became evident that in emergency conditions the jumpers could render help to scientists working inside a crater.

Finally taking into account all the difficulties, this jump was a demanding sports achievement.

VIEWPOINT

SOVIET PROSE-81

Leonid TERAPOKYAN, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the "Dnizha Narodov" magazine, gives his views on new trends in Soviet literature over the past year.

1981 saw the publication of books exploring highly important facets of contemporary reality — social, moral and psychological. For instance, Varigues Polotsky's novel "The Lonely Nut-Tree" and "The Youngest of the Brothers", a long story by Grigory Baklanov. 1981 also brought important new historical and political novels. Among the former, worthy of mention are Mikhail Andreyev's "First-Fighters", Alla Keshokova's "The Sabre for the Eagle" and "The Dam" by Vitaly Syomin. Taking as their subject-matter, the October Revolution, the first five-year plans and World War II these are thoughtful studies of the lessons to be learnt from the recent or less recent past. Outstanding among the passionate appeals for peace and debate which characterize the latter, is Alexander Chukovskiy's "Victory".

Some works deserve to be considered in greater detail. The end of 1981 saw the publication of "Berry Places", a first novel by the well-known poet Yevgeny Yevushenko, and of the second part of "The Book of the Blackade" by Alex Adamovich and Danil Gaudin; while Alexander Chukovskiy completed work on his novel, "Victory". "Berry Places" represents the poet's attempt to meditate on the life of society, to compare various stages in history, and to extract lessons from them. Yevgeny agrees with Soviet author Valentin Rastvorov who wrote in his foreword to the novel: "I would call 'Berry Places' a propaganda novel in the best sense of the word. This is propaganda aimed to bring out the best in man and in society at large..."

"The Book of the Blackade" by Alex Adamovich and Danil Gaudin is a documentary novel. It provides stunning evidence of the terrible days of the blockade of Leningrad by Hitler's during World War II. This is a book about the great spiritual qualities and power displayed by Leningraders at this time. I think such works are particularly timely today when the threat of war hangs over us anew.

A political novel is how Alexander Chukovskiy describes his "Victory".

The novel is concerned with two major events on the international scene separated by an interval of thirty years — the Potsdam conference of 1945 between the leaders of the great powers of the USSR, the USA and Great Britain, who were allies in an anti-Nazi coalition — and the comparatively recent Helsinki Conference of 1975. Why does Chukovskiy link these two events together? Because, both of them represent victories for common sense, a sensible compromise between states with different social systems.

Finally, 1981 witnessed the continuation of legends which have been related earlier. To my mind, concentration in any one direction should be avoided. A broad range and variety are the natural attributes of Soviet literature, which is written in 72 languages and acts as the synthesis of vastly differing traditions.

Udmurtia's oil

The oilmen in Udmurtia have extracted 10,000,000 tonnes of oil since the beginning of 1981. This new oil region of the Western Urals is rapidly developing. The oil fields and large complexes for oil accumulation and purification use the most advanced processes and equipment. Over 9,000,000 tonnes of oil are to be produced this year, the largest figure yet reached there.

Prospects for developing Far Eastern ports

Soviet economists have drawn up a programme for the development of the seaports in the Soviet Far East, covering the period between 1981 and 1985. The programme was necessitated by the fast pace of economic development in Siberia and the Far East and by the growth of foreign trade.

An eight to nine per cent increase in the country's marine shipping is envisaged by the year 1985. The programme's principal aim is to provide adequate port facilities for expanding home, incoming and out-

coming traffic. Emphasis is on building up the ports' terminal capacities. It is planned to build a complex to handle vegetables, fruit and other perishable foodstuffs, at the Vladivostok port. One berth is to be adapted to container handling.

There are plans to overhaul two wharfs (previously used for coal) to handle export-import cargoes in Nakhodka. Today coal-carrying ships call at the newly built port of Vostochny. New pier terminals are added to the available complexes capable of handling more than

eight million tonnes of coal, wool chips, containers and other cargoes a year, Vostochny will become the Soviet Union's biggest port.

Work will continue on the second stage of the ferry linking the Sakhalin Island with the mainland, and other ports will be modernized.

As for passenger traffic, it is planned to open new local lines to be serviced by modern liners. Work will start on a new passenger terminal in Nakhodka intended to handle passengers using the Nakhodka-Yokohama and Nakhodka-Yokohama-Lung Kong lines.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SOVIET SCIENCE IN 1981-85

In the current five-year plan period (1981-85) Soviet science will concentrate its efforts on electric power engineering, chemistry, space exploration, microelectronics and physics, says Anatoly Alexandrov, President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, in an interview with the TRUD newspaper. More attention will also be paid to computerizing research, to applying biological methods to production processes and to making and using micro- and minicomputers.

With regard to the energy problem, Alexandrov believes that atomic power industry is capable of supplying mankind with energy for hundreds of years to come. If the development of fast neutron reactors in moderation and power, have been solved. Several such reactors have been in use in the USSR for a number of years and a big 600-thousand-kilowatt reactor went into operation last year.

Work progresses on the use of atomic energy for heating homes and providing heat for industry. Other applications are also studied. As before, solar energy and the energy of thermal waters will be utilized. However, well into the 21st century, coal, gas and nuclear fuels will remain the predominant energy fuels, with oil the alternative sources accounting for only a small portion of the overall energy production.

There have been no new developments, Alexandrov said, in the investigation of extraterrestrial intelligence. And it is unlikely that there will be any in the future, though it would be wrong to abandon all hope in this field.

ENTERTAINMENT

Soviet exhibitions in the FRG

Tens of thousands of West Germans have visited the exhibition, "Russian Jewellery", in Cologne, a major industrial and cultural centre in the Ruhr. The exhibition featured 18th-19th-century artifacts from the Moscow Kremlin Armoury, and the Hermitage in Leningrad. The exhibition has caused many positive responses from West German newspapers. "Frankfurter Allgemeine" notes the high degree of perfection characteristic of the art of the Russian masters and the elegance of the gold, silver, and diamond articles.

Art enthusiasts in West Germany are also given the opportunity to see two other Soviet exhibitions. However, is the winner for the exhibition, "The Russian Painting of the Early 19th Century", while Trier plays host to an exhibition of the Soviet painter I. Orosov.

February tours

Soviet performers are at present on tour in many countries. Conductor Yevgeny Svetlanov has left for Britain. He will conduct the London Symphony Orchestra in several performances of music by Tchaikovsky, Brahms and Elgar.

Lennid Kogan has given successful solo concerts in Madrid, Barcelona and other cities. Thousands of French music lovers have attended concerts by pianist Yevgeny Malin, while Hungarian audiences gave a warm reception to cellist Danil Shafran.

Meanwhile many Soviet companies and artists are preparing for forthcoming tours abroad: twenty countries overall are to be visited before the end of the month. The famous song and dance ensemble from Udmurtia is to give concerts in Finland, while the Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre, led by Boris Pokrovsky, will perform in the FRG and Leningrad.

Later on in February numerous foreign companies are due in the Soviet Union. This will be their first visit to this country for the Antologie de Zarzuela company from Spain. The Stockholm University Choir will sing Ravioli, Barok, Shchedrin and works by Swedish composers. We shall also hear concerts by famous companies and soloists from Yugoslavia, Canada, the GDR, Cuba and other countries.

SOMBRERO FROM ECUADOR



The exhibition of Ecuadorian folk art introduces one into an enchanting and fanciful world. It opened at the All-Russia Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art in Moscow.

The items include wedding and carnival attire, everyday clothing, headwear, and especially the renowned sombrero. They are all glorious in their magnificent colour and imagination. The 150 items are representative of folk art in Latin American countries situated on both sides of the equator.

The Ambassador of Ecuador to the USSR Juan Carlos Faldut Estroñ stressed the prelude of the exhibition the importance of cultural contacts for better mutual understanding among peoples.



Leningrad ballet back in Moscow



Choreographer Boris Eimman.

...The plot contains nothing superfluous or tedious with regard to Dostoyevsky. This production proved that ballet and great literary works have tremendous prospects for creative fusion, argued the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko in "Sovetskaya Kultura".

Recently the troupe presented a new programme in Moscow. The first part included four short ballets set to pieces by Vivaldi, Beethoven, Albinoni and by a contemporary Leningrad composer, Shnitke, titled "The Autograph". Each piece formed a blend of tense dramatic collision, revealing an ingenious artistic approach, and expressive movement. Eimman and his colleagues use the language of dance to ponder on eternal problems such as the relations between man and woman and the role of the artist's complex and at times tragic search for true art, and man's tormenting knowledge of life.



Troupe soloists V. Gaidukas and S. Poklo to "The Autograph".



"The Mad Day", V. Gaidukas as Suzanne and V. Mikhailovsky as comit Almaviva.

The second part featured a ballet-buffo based on Beaumarchais' comedy, "The Mad Day", set to Rossini's music, a vibrant, eccentric and colourful spectacle gripping the audiences by its sheer action, satirical characterization, and a very unique manner of dancing.

Tatyana ANDRIASOVA

Photos by Gennady Vostorok

VOZNESENSKY: NEW BOOK OF POEMS

Andrei Voznesensky's new book of verse, "The Sacred", includes over one hundred poems written by the author over the past two and a half years. The book was issued in 100,000 copies by the Sovetskoye Pustel Publishers. It includes verse about love and nature, philosophical reflections, observational portraits, humorous four-line verses and bits of satire. The book reaffirms the Voznesensky's main themes as the assertion of moral values in a world where the poet's less creative possibilities are in the beauty of the human spirit. Being a true literary intellectual, Voznesensky displays respect for and interest in the culture of other peoples and countries. This is borne out by verses inspired by the poems of Goethe, a Soviet, a Canadian, a Mexican, a Cuban, a Siberian, and also by the of Mexican cities.

This book reflects Voznesensky's wide range of interests and hobbies; at 49, he is as much interested in education, a composer of the line arts (he studied painting under Alexander D. Kozlov) and a keen lover of music.

Incidentally, of late Soviet composers turned increasingly to Voznesensky's poetry. The rock opera "Yunona and Kypselos" by composer, Alexei Rybal, always plays to full houses. Recently Mikhail Tsvetkov composed a cycle of songs, "The member This World", in Voznesensky's lyrics.

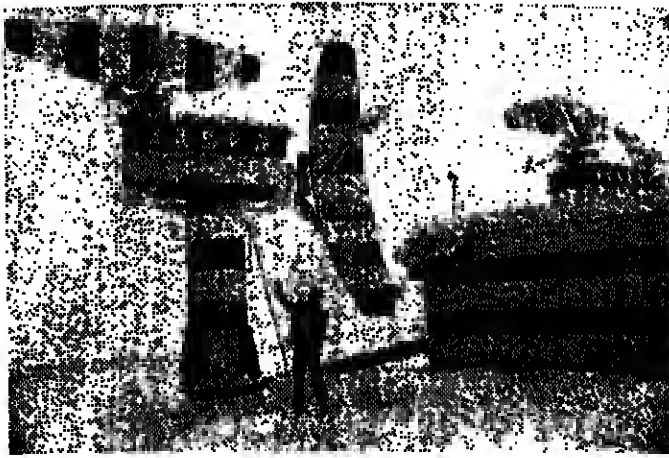
PICASSO'S CERAMICS

IN MINSK

This small display is held in Minsk, in the State Art Museum of Byelorussia. It features works by Pablo Picasso—ceramic vessels, murals and panels created by the artist during his work in the town of Vallauris, southern France.

The collection was presented to the Byelorussian Museum by the French artist Nadie Léger Byelorussian by birth.

BUSINESS



With the inauguration of six new air services, Riga, the capital of Soviet Latvia, is now linked to 104 towns in the USSR. Air traffic controllers of Riga airport are equipped with Tesla, a Czechoslovak electronics company.

THE DRIVE FOR INCREASING TRADE

Danish firms have succeeded in expanding and strengthening contacts with CMEA member-countries, particularly with the Soviet Union. Both sides should continue to work for mutually beneficial exchanges of goods, services and technology, as well as establishing better cooperation in production, research and development. This forms an important task for Danish business at the present time, as the opinion of the head of the department for cooperation with socialist countries of the Federation of Danish Industries, Kurt Precht, which he reported to an AFN correspondent.

The federation says that Soviet orders create jobs and improve cost efficiency in such areas as electronics, analytical instruments, and transport and agricultural machinery. Sales to the USSR have alleviated the difficulties of the Danish firm-

ers who met with serious financial problems in the past few years. Denmark imports a wide range of Soviet fuels, metals and minerals. Various types of Soviet equipment, means of transportation and consumer goods have fully established themselves on the Danish market.

K. Precht stressed that between 1970 and 1980 the two countries' sales increased threefold as against the previous five-year period. There is an encouraging outlook for export-import operations, he said. On the basis of the existing between the two countries' agreements, the Soviet-Danish joint commission regularly discusses various aspects of economic, scientific and technological cooperation. Days of science and technology, various symposiums, exhibitions and other joint functions have become a regular feature of the Denmark-USSR cooperation programmes.

BUILT WITH SOVIET ASSISTANCE

A government commission has accepted to the operation the spinning factory in Ulan Bator. This enterprise, which is to be the most important for Mongolian light industry, has been built with Soviet technical and economic assistance. Annually it will produce three and a half tonnes

of yarn for the manufacture of carpets, knitwear, blankets and other woolen items. The factory provided with equipment supplied by the USSR, the GDR and Poland will increase the output of these goods by more than twice in Mongolia.

ORDERS THAT GUARANTEE WORK FOR 150,000 FINNS

In the 15 years that the Standing Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation has been in existence bilateral trade has grown over 11-fold. Soviet orders provide jobs for 150,000 Finnish workers and work for many plants. For instance, over half of Finland's total exports of ships goes to the USSR. The Soviet Union, for its part, helped Finland build two nuclear power plants and a steel combine which now accounts for around 60 per cent of the cast iron and steel produced in the country.

Contacts and contracts

At a recent meeting, the CMEA Standing Engineering Cooperation Commission took initial steps on the joint development and organization in the current five-year period of specialized joint production of high performance precision metalworking and casting equipment and of other goods.

Belarus in Sierra Leone

Early in the morning we set out by car from Freetown to the state-run Newton Farm. At the farm, forty kilometres from the capital of Sierra Leone, was a display of Soviet general-purpose intertil tractors of the Belarus-55 type.

This robust, serviceable and easy to operate tractor has adapted itself well to many African countries. Offering a wide range of gears and the capability of working with all types of implements, it fully meets present-day requirements. It contains a driving pulley for threshing rice. This is an essential feature for the many rice-producing farms in Sierra Leone.

In the presence of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Sierra Leone and the well-known Freetown firm, Gallery Motors, that specializes in the sale and servicing of Soviet Lada and Niva cars and MAZ trucks, I watched the drivers of two Belarus-55 tractors demonstrate their capabilities.

Compared with foreign models, Soviet tractors are easier to operate, claims the firm's chief mechanic-engineer, Mr. George. Talking to an AFN correspondent, the Gallery Motors manager, A. I. Javad, stressed excellent performance shown by Soviet tractors and expressed his hopes for future demands. The tractors also made a favourable impression on L. Limon, chief engineer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Soviet tractors have good future in Sierra Leone, Freetown.

Vladimir ASTARVEV

Intourist news

A TRIP TO BULGARIA

The winners of the competition "Bulgaria loves" have been declared.

Its sponsors were the Central Council for Tourism and Excursions, the Main Department for Foreign Travel of the USSR

Council of Ministers, the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, the magazine "Turist", Editorial Board, the State Committee for Tourism of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the Bulgarian Airlines Balkan.

The competition winners had to answer various questions concerning the past and present of the fraternal country.

Answers were received from 189 towns and villages of the Soviet Union.

Eight people were awarded the first prize—a tourist trip to Bulgaria, including a Muscovite electrician Yu. Fyodorov.

Philately

In honour of a world-famous artist

The USSR Ministry of Communications' recent postage stamp commemorates the 150th anniversary of the French artist Edouard Manet. The stamp carries the artist's self-portrait and costs 32 kopeks.

30 YEARS in the world market

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WHAT'S ON!

February 23-26

THEATRES

Kremle Palace of Congresses (Kromlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 23 (eve) — Rosini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 24 — Verdi, "Aida" (opera). 25 — Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 23 (mat) — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera); 23 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet). 24 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera). 25 — Prokofiev, "The Gambler" (opera). 26 — Double-bill: Bolshoi, "The Woodman Prince"; "Divertissement" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 24 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 25 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Khamatullina, "Gayane-Sult" (ballet). 26 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Operette Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille". 24 — Suppe, "Dop-ee Juana". 25 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden". 26 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden".

FILMS

Hold First (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

About the heroic deeds of Soviet soldiers in the Patriotic Area and the Far East during World War II.

Cinema: "Progress" (1957) (Moscow Film Studio). Universal.

The Truth of Lenin (Lenin Studios, USSR).

The film tells of Soviet man, of their everyday life and oldest about how they develop willpower and fine character.

Cinema: "Zvyozdy" (1957) (Moscow Film Studio). Universal.

EXHIBITIONS

Vladimir Mayakovsky Museum (30 Proyezd Sarova). "Mayakovsky and Russian Popular Print", an exhibition featuring posters drawn by the poet as well as popular cheap prints of the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. Daily, except Wednesday, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Co Moody and Thursday, noon to 6 p.m. Metro Dzerzhinskaya.

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (46b Gorky St.). Over 50 works by Moscow painter Nikolai Maximov (1892-1979) are on display. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, noon to 5 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY Palace of Sports, Lenin Central Stadium. 23 — Central Army Club v Rigo Dynamo. 24 — Moscow Dynamo v Torpedo. 25 — Central Army Club v Leningrad Army Club. 26 — Moscow Dynamo v Krylya Sovetov. All days at 6.45 p.m.

TENNIS Druzhba Sports Gym. Lenin Central Stadium. 23-26 — An international tournament. On 23rd, 25th, at 10 a.m., on 26th, at 11 a.m.

The Druzhba Gym is an all-purpose building for boxing, wrestling, games, fencing, and rhythmic exercises. At the present time it is hosting a tennis contest to which players from two countries are taking part.

CHESS Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 23-26 — Open Moscow championship. All days at 4 p.m.

This tournament is being held for the 60th time. Taking part are Vladimir Anisimov, Yuri Balashov, David Bronshteyn, Yevgeny Vasyukov and other international Grandmasters.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bogoyavl St.). 24 and 26 — Racing and trotting. Both days at 6 p.m.

WEATHER

February 23-26

In Moscow, city and region, for to cloudy, mostly dry and morning mists. Wind NW, changing to SW. Temperatures will gradually rise between -8° and -4° at night and between -4° and 0°C during the day.